"Votes for Women," September 26, 1913. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE

VOL. VI. (New Series), No. 290. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1913. Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free 1½d.)

ANOTHER VICTORY!

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DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK

It is with great pleasure that we record this week another victory for the woman's movement. From Iceland comes the news that the brave men and women who are dwellers in that storm-beaten island have decided to share together the rights of citizenship. The Bill conferring equal franchise rights on women passed last week the Icelandic Althing, and now only awaits the approval of the King of Denmark. There is no reason to doubt that his consent will be given without question, and the Bill will, accordingly, immediately come into operation.

Practically No Opposition

It is interesting to note that this change in the franchise law has been effected with practically no opposition. The franchise movement started some eighteen years ago, and recently the question has been taken up by an influential body of men and women who were agreed that the time for freedom in this respect was ripe. None of the various political parties offered any serious resistance, and the Bill was practically passed unanimously. Such a method of obtaining reform is the normal process of evolution, and it would be well if it were followed elsewhere. But, unfortunately, in most countries the forces of prejudice and reaction are entrenched and fortified against change, and reform is not accepted by consent. From this has followed the vigorous political campaigns in the United States of America, and the stormy situation which prevails in our own country.

The March of Progress

It is now nearly forty-five years since, in one small corner of the world—the State of Wyoming—woman suffrage became an accomplished fact. That was in 1869, and for some time it seemed as if it would stand alone. But twelve years afterwards—in 1881—the Isle of Man enfranchised its women, and after another twelve years the State of Colorado followed the example of the neighbouring State of Wyoming. In the same year a still more important convert to the principle was found in New Zealand. South Australia gave women the vote in 1894, and the States of Utah and Idaho in 1896. West Australia followed in 1900, New South Wales in 1902; in this year, also, the Australian Commonwealth was created, and women obtained the federal vote. Tasmania fell into line in 1904, and Queensland in 1905.

Recent Victories

The first European victory, other than the Isle of Man, was that of Finland, which enfranchised her women in 1907, to be followed by Norway in 1908. In the same year the women of Victoria, Australia, carried the day after a prolonged struggle, and this made the Continent of Australia solid on the women's vote. Since then, up till now, the latest victories have all been in the United States of America: Washington in 1910, California in 1911, Oregon, Kansas, and Arizona in 1912, and Alaska in 1913. Illinois, the latest American recruit, has given equal suffrage for the Presidential elections, but still withholds it for the congress and the local legislature. With the victory in Iceland, interest once more returns to Europe.

All Over the World

We are not infrequently criticised by anti-suffragists for dwelling on these successes in other parts of the world, and scornfully reminded that the problems confronting the electors of a self-contained country such as Norway, are of a totally different character from those imperial responsibilities that confront the electors of Great Britain. There might be some

point in this criticism if, in fact, we were in the habit of citing the examples of the other countries as proof that woman suffrage would be a success in our own. But we have invariably taken far wider ground, basing our claim on fundamental principles, while we have not hesitated to remind our opponents that it is the tradition of this country to be a pioneer in matters of self-government. At the same time we are proud to say that these successes of women in other lands are very precious to us. They are all part of the great progress of women. They mark the abandonment, one by one, of the old sex barriers, and they lead up to the time when the full humanity of women will have universal recognition.

The Political Situation at Home

Woman suffragists in this country will do well to be prepared for any development of the general political situation, for though on the surface no striking change has taken place, underneath much has been going on. Those who are accustomed to read the political barometer will not fail to have marked the conferences between the King and several of his Ministers, and the audiences given to the leading members of the Opposition. Mr. Lloyd George also would hardly have returned so unexpectedly from his holiday on the Continent and gone up to Scotland to visit the Prime Minister and the Chief Liberal Whip unless matters of grave moment had to be discussed. It is too early to say whether any definite outcome is likely to follow, but it must be obvious that another general election previous to next session is well within the bounds of possibility.

Sir Edward Carson Still at Liberty

Meanwhile, it is a remarkable fact that the Government refuses to set in motion any prosecution against Sir Edward Carson, though he has openly admitted the illegality of many of his actions, and is at present engaged in manning an army to be used in certain contingencies against the forces of the Crown. Suffragists, who have suffered long terms of imprisonment for merely technical breaches of the law, realise from this clearly that personal expediency and not justice dictates the policy of the men in power; we wonder whether the general public are not at last coming to a similar conclusion.

Preventible Infant Mortality

The vital statistics published last Monday by the Registrar General for the year 1911 provide some facts which those who set themselves against the enfranchisement of women will do well to take to heart. In that year infant mortality reached again the high figure of 130, that is to say out of every thousand children born, 130 (or nearly one in seven) died in the first year of their life. The Registrar General attributes part of this to the exceptional heat of the year causing an abnormal number of deaths from diarrhoea. He proceeds to point out that infant mortality among several of the better classes was as low as 40 per thousand, and continues:

> Figures like these show how little of our present infant mortality is essentially inevitable. There seems no reason to consider the limit of improvement reached till infant mortality in general is reduced to the level where that of the professional classes now stands, or, say, to one-third of its present amount.

In other words over 80,000 little lives perish every year from preventible causes!

What Women's Votes Would Do

Women know that the remedy lies in better conditions and better food, in particular, in purer milk. They know that much could be done to secure these improvements by wise legislation. They know that during the first few years after women won the vote in Australia they brought about a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. in the rate of infant mortality in that continent, and they are determined to win the vote in this country, and to use its driving power to force through reforms in the interests of human life which men, acting alone, will never be likely to obtain.

For the Widows and Orphans

We are informed that the Government of Australia proposes to introduce a Bill providing for National Insurance which resembles the British Act, but includes, in addition, a provision for widows and orphans. It will be remembered that the British scheme originally drafted by Mr. Lloyd George, in conjunction with the Friendly Societies, also included a pension of 5s. for the widow, and an additional allowance of 1s. 6d. for every young child dependent on her, but when this scheme was converted into a Bill the sickness benefit for the husband was doubled, and the widow and the orphan left out. Will the anti-suffragists venture to tell us that the fact that women are voters in Australia and are voteless in this country has nothing to do with the difference?

Kidnapped by Order

Two stories taken from the Press during the past week illustrate the attitude of the British Authorities towards women in other lands. The first is narrated in the columns of the *Nation*, and concerns the widow of a native Indian ruler, the Nawabsaheb of Junagadh. When her husband died her son was removed from his mother's care by the British Resident Administrator against her wishes, but as she was permitted to see him for an hour a day, she submitted to this state of things. Later, however, an order was given by the British Authorities for the boy to be brought to England, and, in spite of her direct opposition and entreaty, addressed first to the Governor of Bombay, then to the Viceroy, and finally to the King, this order has been carried out. It would be difficult to conceive of a case in which the parental rights of a mother could be more flagrantly denied.

A Moorish Bride

The second case was reported in the *Daily Citizen* on Thursday in last week. A Moorish girl of only twelve years old was sold by her father to a brutal husband who so illtreated her that at last she ran away, only to be beaten by her father and sent back. At last she sought refuge with an English doctor. The British Authorities demanded her immediate return, and though the doctor remained firm in refusing to give her up, owing to a trick they captured her and sent her back to her husband. We understand that the British Anti-Slavery Society is now taking the matter up, and there is a remote hope that the girl may yet be rescued. But if the English authorities at Tangier had from the first supported the humane attitude of the English doctor, the girl need never have been sent back.

Items of Interest

Among the contents of this issue we direct special attention to the article by the Rev. Dr. Percy Dearmer on the English Marriage Service.

At the Carlisle Diocesan Conference a resolution was carried last Tuesday favouring the admission of women to parochial councils and ruridecanal and diocesan conferences.

Mr. Hall Caine, in three recent articles in the *Daily Telegraph*, has shown up in unmistakable language the disabilities and indignities of the position of the married woman under the present British Law.

PUBLIC MEETING

In the Kingsway Hall, October 16

The Bishop of Kensington, who is a strong supporter of Woman Suffrage, will be the principal speaker at a meeting which is being held in the Kingsway Hall on Thursday, October 16, at 8 p.m. As this will be the first occasion on which he has addressed a large public gathering on behalf of Woman Suffrage, his pronouncement is being looked forward to with great interest.

The meeting is being organised by the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship, and the chair will be taken by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the Secretary of the Fellowship, and joint Editor of this paper. The other speakers will be Miss Evelyn Sharp, the well-known author, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

The meeting will be open to the public, but admission is by ticket only. Tickets can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, as follows: Front central stalls, 2s. 6d., all numbered and reserved; stalls and front rows of balcony, numbered and reserved, 1s.; unnumbered balcony and stalls, 6d. An early application is recommended.

HOW TO HELP OUR PAPER

Readers are reminded that they can render considerable help to this paper, and indirectly to the Woman Suffrage Movement, by dealing exclusively with the advertisers in VOTES FOR WOMEN. Among the firms which are included in this and other issues of our paper are the names of some of the most reliable establishments in the country, which are themselves a guarantee of good workmanship. In these circumstances we look with confidence to our readers to assist us in making VOTES FOR WOMEN not merely a good, but the best, advertisement medium in the journalistic world.

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WHY THE MOTHER WANTS A VOTE

STATE INSURANCE—WHERE WOMEN VOTE

Widows and Orphans Included

In the new scheme for National Insurance which has been put forward by the Federal Government of Australia, it is proposed to include widowhood and orphanage insurance in addition to sickness invalidity, maternity and unemployment, which are provided for in the British Act.

The married woman and her child really count in countries where women are enfranchised.

THE INSURANCE ACT IN BELFAST

An article by Mr. St. John Ervine, which appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* last Tuesday, deals with the allegation that more women draw sick benefits under the Insurance Act in Belfast than anywhere else, and shows that there are 35,000 women workers in that town, of whom a high percentage are married women who are obliged to go to work because their husbands do not earn enough to maintain the home. Even so, the average wage of the woman worker in the mills there is, he says, about 10s. or 11s. per week, which can be proved from the Government figures for 1912.

Mr. Ervine continues:—

"If the reader will bear in mind the smallness of these women's wages, the poorness of their homes and the inadequacy of the food they eat, and will also remember that they spend about ten hours a day in a hot, steamy, sickening atmosphere, he will not find it difficult to understand why it is that so many of them are ill; nor will he find it difficult to understand why it is that some of them malinger. All these women are permanently ill. They suffer continually from anæmia, debility and other ailments. . . . It need hardly be added that the death-rate among babies under one year is very high in Belfast."

He concludes by referring to the statement of the secretaries of the approved societies that this tendency of the women to stop working for illnesses which they would formerly have borne with fortitude in the mill is a sign of "moral decline." It may be, he says, that this moral decline "will really prove to be a decline in the death-rate."

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISCUSS THE MATERNITY BENEFIT

On Thursday and Friday in last week, the annual meeting of the National Conference of Friendly Societies was held at the Hearts of Oak Delegate Hall, in Euston Road, London. The main subject of discussion at both sessions was the working of the Insurance Act, and the debate of most interest to women was that which took place in connection with the maternity benefit and the amendment with regard to its administration, which was inserted in the recent Amending Act.

The discussion was on the following paragraph in the Parliamentary agents' report:—

"This has been declared to be the wife's benefit, and on principle we agree, but owing to the action of the Women's Co-operative Guild this benefit must not be paid to the husband unless he is authorised by her to receive it, and then he must pay it to her. This was carried in Report stage by a majority of 21 only. We had an interview with Mr. Masterman and the Commissioners on August 1, and pointed out that there was not the slightest necessity for this provision, the deputation comprising representatives of about seven-eighths of the whole insured population. Protests by telegram and letters were poured into the House against this restriction without accomplishing the desired effect."

That Word "Principle"

Bro. Huntley (Sons of Temperance) saw no logical reason for the change that had been made. He did not dispute the right of the committee to agree to the principle that the maternity benefit should be the wife's by right, but he wished it to be understood that there was not a unanimous feeling in the conference in that direction. He was aware that statistics had been compiled of cases in which the benefit had not been put to the proper use in the past, but the numbers were infinitesimal compared with the total number of insured persons, and he feared that there would be perhaps as great a number of cases of women abusing the benefit.

The President (Bro. A. H. Warren) said the friendly societies would not have raised this question. They were quite content for it to be the husband's benefit, though, of course, applied for the benefit of the wife and child; but there were forces and influences which it was very difficult to combat. A number of prominent and energetic ladies practically captured the standing committee. In his opinion their attitude was another indication of the war of sex hatred that was being promoted by a number of ladies. They got together some five or six instances where the money had been misapplied. They only spoke for some 30,000 women in the country, but they got the ear of the standing committee. Further, they had insisted that the money could be paid, if the mother was not fit to receive it, to a third person, but it must not be the mere man, the worm of a husband.

"Unnecessary and Uncalled For"

After this demonstration of wit, Bro. Huntley moved the following resolution (which was defeated by a large majority):

"That, in the opinion of this conference, the change enacted by the National Insurance Act, 1913, in making the maternity benefit the right of the wife of the insured person was unnecessary and uncalled for, and the conference affirms the principle of the benefit being logically that of the insured person."

Bro. T. Stops (Hearts of Oak), in seconding the resolution, said that all agreed that the money should be expended for the benefit of the wife, but this provision was a slur upon the friendly society members. Whilst safeguards might be required for new insurance, at least a differentiation should be made in regard to old friendly society members. Although £1,500,000 had been paid out in maternity benefit by the Hearts of Oak Society in the past, there had never been any complaints that the money had been misapplied.

"All Agreed, but ——"

Bro. W. Marlow also was at great pains to affirm the universal "belief" that the money ought to go to the benefit of the mother and child, *but* they objected to the interference in the domestic economy of the home by saying that the husband was not a fit and proper person to take the money. It was a libel on the working-classes, and he was surprised that the House of Commons listened to the twaddle that was poured into their ears. He hoped, however, the conference would not refuse to agree to the assertion that the benefit was for the wife and child.

The resolution was finally thrown out by 57 votes to 23.

THE MALINGERING DEBATE

The question of the payment of the medical benefit occupied the greater portion of the first day's session, an attempt being made to pass a resolution recommending a State medical service. When this was thrown out, a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending that "action be continued to ensure the transference to approved societies of the administration of medical benefits under the National Insurance Act." In the course of the discussion on the whole matter, the question of malingering came up, but by no means occupied the important place in the debate that had been anticipated for it. Applause greeted Bro. G. Cronin, for instance, when he said that Friendly Society men had always fought for the prevention rather than the cure of disease, and that they were losing sight of this great object, while miserable squabbles and complaints about malingering claimed their attention.

Bro. the Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson attributed to the present unsatisfactory position of the panel doctor much of the extra sickness and of what is termed malingering, saying that he often did not dare to refuse a follow-on certificate lest the patient should go to another panel doctor.

Another interesting feature of the debate was the outburst of dissent when Bro. W. Davies referred to the increase in sickness to-day, "because of the better attention of the doctor to the patient." Cries of "No! No!" greeted his assertion that the extent of sickness to-day was admitted all round to be rising, and that more sick money was being paid.

THE WASTE OF INFANT LIFE

There are some startling conclusions to be found in the Registrar General's report for the year 1911, which has just been issued. After stating that the infant mortality for the whole country was at the rate of 130 per thousand, he points out that the rate for the middle classes was under 80 per thousand. The middle-class mortality for that year was, it seems, only 61 per cent. of the total infant mortality of the country. "This at once suggests," proceeds the report, "that at least 40 per cent. of the present infant mortality could be avoided if the health conditions of infant life in general could be approximated to those met with in this class. Rates of under 50 are not very uncommon amongst the professional classes—that for Army officers is 44, for naval officers and for solicitors 41, for medical practitioners 39, and for artists 27. Figures like these show how little of our present infant mortality is essentially inevitable. There seems no reason to consider the limit of improvement reached till infant mortality in general is reduced to the level where that of the professional classes now stands, or, say, to one-third of its present amount."

The Only Way to Mind the Baby

Only the other day, at the Sanitary Inspectors' Conference at Llandudno, Mr. F. T. Sarson, the Chairman of the Llandudno Health Committee said, as reported in the *Daily News*, that whatever was needful to abolish the wretched conditions of thousands of families spending their lives in single rooms, the State must come to the aid of the sufferers. How can it be said any longer that the woman can mind her baby by staying without a vote in the wretched hovel she calls home, when bad housing is one of the causes of infant mortality, and bad housing can only be tackled by the State, upon which pressure can only be brought by electors?

MR. HALL CAINE ON THE MOTHER'S POSITION

In three articles which have appeared this week in the *Daily Telegraph*, under the heading of "Woman's Place in the Human Family," Mr. Hall Caine discusses the position of the woman as daughter, wife, and mother, and exposes her present disabilities in all three capacities. He is particularly emphatic in what he says about her position in regard to her child.

"I think it is a perfectly shocking position, and an almost unaccountable one," he says. "We have to go back to elemental matters in order to see in all its enormity the position of the mother in the world."

He proceeds to show that while it is impossible to say which of the two sexes is the dominant partner, "there can be no question of which is the more necessary to the welfare of the human family. Man as father has always acted as if he thought his work in life was the one thing that carried the world along; but is it in making laws and fighting battles, in buying and selling, in ploughing and reaping, in preaching and teaching, or in giving birth to children, in nursing and nurturing and training them that the essential business of human life consists."

Nature, continues Mr. Hall Caine, has certainly put woman in the sovereign position over the human race. But what does man say, man and custom and law?

"Exactly the opposite," answers the writer. "They say that not the mother, but the father, is the first agent in human life. From the earliest recorded days . . . down to our own age, when a woman may not inherit landed possessions except by will, or title unless by special patent, or marry without being given away by her owner, or the representative of her owner, the female has lived without any legal or religious rights in her children by virtue of motherhood, except the right, that is, of the essence of her duty—to care for her child while it is too young to care for itself. After the early years of infancy her son may be taken away from her by the law, and when she carries her daughter to church to be married she must (failing a father) find some male proxy to play the farce of giving her to her husband."

WHO NURSED THE WIFE?

The *Evening Standard* (September 22) gives the case of a man who was charged at West Ham with knocking his wife about, and appeared with his arm and head bandaged, having been knocked down by a motor-cyclist after being bailed out.

This god out of the machine dealt him the only punishment he received, for the magistrate ordered his discharge, saying to the wife, "Take him home now, and nurse him."

The *Evening Standard* heads this topsy-turvy instance of magisterial administration with the title, "A Happy Ending." No doubt it was—for the man. But where did the battered wife come in?

THE "SUPPORTED" WIFE

Thomson's Weekly News (September 20) tells an apposite story of a woman who was asked by the magistrate at Lambeth what her husband allowed her. Her answer was: "Sometimes a shilling, sometimes sixpence, sometimes nothing; sometimes a good hiding."

THE INSULT OF THE REVISION COURTS

The inferior status of the wife has been insisted upon more than once recently in the Revision Courts. Those "Antis" who do not agree that the English law regards the woman as the property of her husband, conveniently ignore the fact that so much is this the case that she even ceases to be an Englishwoman when she marries a foreigner, and thus loses what citizen rights she would otherwise possess under our imperfect constitution, to say nothing of her Old Age Pension.

At the Hampstead Court

At the Hampstead Revision Court last week a woman's claim to be placed on the municipal register was objected to on the ground that she was an alien, though her husband, a German, had been dead some years. The Revising Barrister allowed the claim to stand, as the objection was not pressed, but said he held that the fact of the husband being dead did not make his wife or his widow anything but an alien, unless she had applied for re-admission as a British subject.

Another claim, that of an Irishwoman who had married a Maltese, was only allowed to stand when it was found that the husband had become naturalised.

A Dog as Tax-resister

At the same court, an unmarried Frenchwoman had a witty, not to say militant, retort for the Revising Barrister, who disallowed her claim because she had not taken out naturalisation papers, though she had lived in England forty years. When told she had no right to vote, she replied:

"Very well. In France dogs are not taxed. My dog was born in France, and when I am asked to pay a tax for him, I shall in future say, 'It is unnecessary; he is French!'"

"YOU WERE A MARRIED WOMAN"

"I hereby give you notice that I object to your Name being retained on Division III. of the Occupation List of Electors for the Parish of —— as a County Elector for the Administrative County of —— on the following ground, viz.:—

"That during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 15th day of July last, you were a married woman."

Our readers are perfectly aware, of course, that in the strict letter of the law the English married woman, outside the County of London, does not possess the right to exercise even the municipal franchise, simply because she is married, though she may be legally qualified for it in every other respect. But the shameful insult of it is brought home the more clearly to us when we see the fact set out in cold print, and we quote above the official statement actually received by a married woman residing in one of the Home Counties who had applied in the usual way for her Council vote. The fact that the Revising Barrister in some cases evades the law and allows the claim of the married woman does not mitigate the insult contained in her legal exclusion from the register; indeed, it rather accentuates it by substituting privilege for justice.

In this particular instance the injustice is emphasized by the fact that the applicant and her family have lived in the same country village since 1847, that she has owned a house and land in it for several years, and has expended time, money, and care upon the place. "Yet," she says indignantly, "I have no more 'say' about anything concerning it than my own dog!"

And the sentimental "Anti" still goes on gushing about the magnificent position under the law of the sheltered married woman!

WILLIAM OWEN

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Colours: Purple, White, and Red. Motto: "Come on! Hold on! Fight on!"

Next Wednesday is the birthday of our paper, Votes for Women, which on that date enters upon its seventh year. Of all the many suffrage papers now in existence, Votes for Women is the pioneer. We Fellows may well be proud of our paper, proud of its record, proud of the way in which it has been interwoven with the history of the early part of the twentieth century, and proud of its present position and influence to which we all contribute to the very utmost of our individual powers.

A Birthday Gift

Let us each make a special birthday gift to Votes for Women next week, either in service or in substance. There are as many ways of celebrating this birthday as there are readers of the paper. A record sale for the week, the enrolment of many new volunteers for our paper-selling brigade, the giving of substantial financial contributions, are the three ways that suggest themselves most readily, and are of the utmost value and importance.

Now that the holidays are over, the work for the Autumn and Winter begins with new energy and the new power that the short rest has bestowed upon us all. The political outlook, although shrouded in mists, is, from our point of view, suffused with the light of triumphant hope.

Votes for Women a Dead Certainty

Votes for women is a dead certainty in the near future. For the idea of women's emancipation and human equality has become firmly implanted in the public mind. We have only to look round in any direction we please to receive definite and concrete evidence of it. The institution of liberty is bound to follow the realised idea of liberty. We—each one of us—have now to do our part to bring the day of this fulfilment near.

It is for this purpose that the Votes for Women Fellowship exists. To individual effort and work association gives added effect and power. Each is multiplied by All. Every possible recruit must be brought into the Fellowship to add his or her enthusiasm and service to the common stock, and to draw fresh inspiration and incentive from union.

What Votes for Women does on a great scale, reaching its thousands every week, *that* every Fellow does in his or her personal environment on an individual scale, day by day, deliberately and of set purpose, carrying the attack into the ranks of the indifferent, arresting the attention of the thoughtless, persuading the diffident, presenting facts to the ignorant and argument to the questioning of the cautious, winning one after another as adherents, and ultimately as co-workers, who, in their turn, become active agents for spreading the great gospel of the twentieth century, which spells a new deliverance for humanity. That is one of the fundamental aims and purposes of the Fellowship. Every Fellow at present enrolled is asked to write at once for a reserve store of membership cards, and to begin at once diligently to enrol new members, now at the outset of the Autumn campaign.

To Exert Political Pressure

Another fundamental purpose of the Fellowship is to exert political pressure upon the Government. For this end local groups of Fellows are being formed, and should be formed in every constituency of the Kingdom to organise amongst the electors a body of men who will promise to put the question of votes for women before any other political issue of the day, and who will band themselves together to take such action, in the event of an election, as the political exigencies of the situation may demand. This part of the programme will be explained in greater detail subsequently.

Your Help is Wanted

At the present moment all Fellows are rightly concentrating their attention and their work on the Kingsway Hall meeting. It is of supreme immediate importance to insure that this inaugural gathering is a complete and signal success. It is a big enough task to claim the active assistance of everybody, and especially of all the London members.

We want them all as active ticket agents buying their tickets outright from the secretary at 4-7, Red Lion Court, and selling or distributing them over a wide area of suffragist and non-suffragist neighbours and friends. This week, especially, we sound the call—"All Hands on Deck!"

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

A steady sale has been maintained through the holidays, and valuable help has been given this week. Autumn work is commencing in earnest, and regular sellers are particularly requested for Monday and Wednesday afternoons. Volunteers are asked to come forward now in order that organisation for the winter may not be delayed. We shall also be glad of the names and addresses of members living in the suburbs who are willing to sell but unable to come to town.

Will any members who are going to the Church Congress at Southampton and can sell there communicate with the Paper-Selling Organiser, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.?

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which were purchased on such exceptionally advantageous terms that we are enabled to offer them to the public at prices that ensure a saving of 20 to 30 per cent. These goods are without fault of any kind—are perfect-fitting—and thoroughly reliable in every particular.

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100 doz. 3-button real Paris Suède Gloves, in black and all colours, smart and durable for present wear. Usual Price /11. pair. Special Price **2/-**

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120 doz. 16-button length white Glacé Gloves, to reach above elbow; fine selected skins. Exceptional Value. Usual Price 4/6 pair. Special Price... **2/11**

160 doz. Dent's own make fine Brussels Chevrette real Kid Gloves, in pastel, beaver, tan, brown and grey; dome or button fastening. Usual Price 3/11 pair. Special Price **2/6**

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200 doz. Real French Kid Gloves, in black, white and colours, soft, pliable skins; perfect-fitting; 3-button fastening. Usual price 2/11 pair. Special Price **2/-**

60 doz. 3-button real Grenoble Suède Gloves, in black beaver and grey, plain points. Usual Price 2/3 pair. Sale Price **1/6½**

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BOOK REVIEWS

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN PRACTICE*

A Useful Book of Reference

This is an extremely useful suffrage handbook, giving details of the women's franchise in every country in the world where women enjoy any form of suffrage. It is compiled by Chrystal Macmillan, Marie Stritt, and Maria Verone, and has a foreword by Mrs. Chapman Catt, who says:—

Intelligent doubters no longer ask "What *will* happen?" but "What *has* happened where women vote?" It is to meet these enquiries that this little volume has been compiled and issued by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Its pages will inform those who desire to learn where women vote, the amount of suffrage enjoyed by women of the various countries, and what woman suffrage in operation has accomplished.

Of course, readers of this book of reference must realise how fast the movement goes on, outstripping all publications in book form, however excellent, and must therefore make allowance for the recent victories that could not be included even in this "second impression." And we would like to suggest that a third impression of the book would be even more more useful if it stated, for the purpose of comparison, the extent of the male suffrage in every country mentioned.

AN INTERESTING REPORT†

The Industrial Law Committee exists for a threefold object: (1) To supply information, by means of correspondence, lectures, and printed matter, as to the protection afforded by the existing laws for the workers, especially for women and young persons; (2) To receive reports of breaches of the law in all matters relating to industrial employment, in order that these may be referred to the proper quarter and dealt with; and (3) To promote further legislation and the more effective administration of the existing law. In the report of the committee for 1912, just issued, many interesting instances are given of the way in which these three objects have been furthered. Upwards of two hundred meetings have been addressed by the committees' speakers, many complaints dealing with the Factory and other Acts have been referred to the Home Office and sanitary authorities; and, in addition, much help has been given through the Industrial Law Indemnity Fund to workers who have been dismissed from employment for giving truthful evidence to an inspector. In the ideal State all this voluntary work supplementary to that of the State would probably not be needed; but in the existing condition of things, social reformers will probably learn through this useful report many practical ways of helping employed persons that were probably unknown to them before.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES

The Englishwoman for September has an interesting article on "Slavery" (M. Lowndes), in which woman's present legal status is traced to former conditions of society, when the holding of human beings as chattels was universal. The instinct to use the personality of another still exists and manifests itself above all in the White Slave Traffic, which the writer characterises as "a monstrous growth of the latter half of the nineteenth century" (no doubt because the traffic has assumed larger proportions and is better organised than formerly; it merely existed long before). There is an article on Massage as a profession for women, and the reviews of books are, as always, an interesting feature of this magazine.

"Her Wages," in the *Westminster Review*, is a short but trenchant argument as to women's right to equal wages with men, for equal work, by Dr. Raymond V. Phelan. A recent American law, at any rate, has decreed that women attendants in the State‡ bath-houses "shall receive the same scale of wages as the men attendants when performing similar work." In this Dr. Phelan sees a tendency towards fairer treatment of women, though it also testifies "a persistence of the notion that women's wages should be less than men's," which he strenuously combats.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Minds in Distress. A Psychological Study of the Masculine and Feminine Mind in Health and Disorder." By. A. E. Bridger, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.S. (Edin.). (London: Methuen. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

"The World of a Child." By M. V. Woodgate. With a Preface by Laurence Housman. (London: Heath, Cranston and Ouseley, Ltd. Price 2s. net.)

"An English Girl in Tokyo." By Teresa Eden Richardson. (London: Heath, Cranston and Ouseley, Ltd. Price 2s. net.)

"The Magic Chest," "The Pied Piper," "Jim Crow." Three easily staged Musical Plays in One Act for Boys and Girls. By Elliot Stock. Incidental Music by Ernest Brumleu. (London: Heath, Cranston and Ouseley, Ltd. Price 2s. net each.)

"Father Stanton of St. Albans, Holborn." By Joseph Clayton. (London: Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co. Price 1s. net.)

"Mr. Jones and the Governess." By G. Colmore. (London: Women's Freedom League. Price 6d.)

"Woman at Home." October. (London: George Newnes, Ltd. Price 6d. net.)

* "Woman Suffrage in Practice." (From the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in London, and the National American Women's Suffrage Association, 505, Fifth Avenue, New York. Price 1s. 6d. or 35 cents.)

† "Reports of the Industrial Law Committee and of the Industrial Law Indemnity Fund for the Year 1912." (Manchester: The William Morris Press, Ltd.)

‡ State of New York.

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THE GREAT UNREST AMONG MODERN WOMEN.

In the "Christian Commonwealth" next Wednesday (Oct. 1.), begins a series of articles setting forth the causes and consequences of the Great Unrest Among Modern Women. Each article will deal with a special phase of the question, supported by facts and figures and the authority of experts. The inquiry raises a number of important questions bearing upon industrial life, home life, religion, education, and the professions; the physique of the nation, the physical and mental nature of women, and the production and care of children; the future of womanhood and the protection they need by means of the vote, legislation, and an enlightened public conscience. As it touches modern life at all points, the inquiry will have great interest for all men and women.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.

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TO WOMEN TAX-PAYERS.

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THE WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE
10, Talbot House, 98, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.,

for information, and to ascertain how greatly they may help the Suffrage Movement by their

REFUSAL TO PAY TAXES

until women are enfranchised.

In order to increase the valuable work done by these constitutional protests, we earnestly appeal for

RESISTERS and SUBSCRIBERS,

Organizing Secretary. **Mrs. Kineton Parkes.**

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement,
13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

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In honour of the Suffragist Men Rebels,
Will be held in the Large
MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon Street,
On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1913, at 8 p.m.
Doors open at 7.30.

Speakers:—
Mr. H. D. HARBEN, Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY,
Mr. F. W. PETHICK LAWRENCE
(Engagements permitting).
Mr. JOHN SCURR, Mr. C. W. WEBBER.
Chairman—**Mr. H. W. NEVINSON.**

TICKETS.
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TICKETS can be obtained from the above Society, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, the Men's League Office, 136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster; the Westminster W.S.P.U. Shop, 17, Tothill Street, W.; the W.S.P.U. Shop, 143, Church Street, Kensington; the W.S.P.U. Office, 310, High Street, Kilburn; W.S.P.U. Shops and Offices, and at the door.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

INDIGNATION MEETING

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,
NON-REPRESENTATION, MIS-REPRESENTATION,
AND
IMPRISONMENT OF VOTELESS WOMEN,
CAXTON HALL,
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Doors open 7.30.

SPEAKERS:
MISS GEORGINA BRACKENBURY,
H. W. NEVINSON (Christ Church),
P. E. HOBHOUSE (New College),
JOHN SCURR,
GEOFFREY DENNIS (Exeter),
GERALD GOULD (Fellow of Merton).
Chairman: **H. D. HARBEN (Magdalen),**
Hon. Sec.: **H. J. LASKI (New College).**

TICKETS: Numbered and Reserved, 2s.; Reserved, 1s. and 6d.
Admission Free.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

4-7, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET

Telegraphic Address:—Votfowom, Fleet, London.
Telephone:—Holborn 1305.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1913

OPEN LETTER TO A CLERGYMAN

Dear Sir,—I confess to a certain feeling of disappointment in reading your letter. In response to my claim that you, as a Churchman, should recognise the essential principle underlying the Votes for Women agitation, and should throw your whole influence upon the side of the human equality of the sexes, you reply that you find yourself at variance with me because you cannot approve of militancy. The Church, you say, if it takes any side, must condemn the women if it were only that they are in direct opposition to the teaching and spirit of Him who taught us to turn the other cheek, and Who was meek and lowly in heart.

I do not remember that, in claiming your support, I made any mention of militancy or asked for an expression from you of approval of it, but since you have introduced the subject I should like to ask you whether you are quite sure you understand what militancy is, and what the militant women have done. You have read accounts in the newspapers, no doubt, but have you found from your experience of the way in which newspapers have handled other matters which were familiar to you, that they could always be relied upon for fair and accurate descriptions?

Are you aware, for instance, that for four years after militancy had begun, the militant women, with one or two spontaneous isolated exceptions, scrupulously refrained from the slightest form of violence either to person or to property? Militancy took three forms. Firstly, it was entirely political, and expressed itself in a certain new political attitude at elections. Secondly, it consisted in verbal protests at meetings (of a kind which men have invariably adopted in this country) which led to the women being ejected with great violence and to their suffering, without retaliation, grave personal injury. Thirdly, it consisted in going in large bodies to the House of Commons, absolutely unarmed, with the peaceful object of seeking an interview with the Prime Minister, and in persisting in their mission, in spite of great violence done to them, until they were arrested, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment as common criminals.

I do not deny that in acting in this way women were running counter to authority, and were also (if the legal authorities were correct) breaking the law of the land; but defiance of authority and law has been the invariable practice of reformers, and was sanctioned by Christ Himself. I would challenge anyone to find a parallel in history to the wonderful restraint shown by the militant women during these years who, though maligned, provoked by physical treatment, and flung into prison, continued unflinchingly, without bitterness, and without retaliation, their heroic fight on behalf of the freedom of their sex.

After these four years came an attempt at conciliation which ended in a series of very crooked manœuvres on the part of politicians by which women were jockeyed out of the promises made to them. The militant women, thrown back on their own resources, determined upon another demonstration of protest because they felt that to do otherwise would be to be false to the spirit of the crusade which they had undertaken. Then it was that a large number of those who had taken part over and over again, and who had suffered violence and indignity themselves, with only passive resistance, and who had seen several of their comrades seriously and permanently injured, decided to make their protest in a new manner which, without inflicting injury on the persons of others, would be effective. They broke the plate-glass windows in all the principal streets of London. They were arrested and imprisoned, and their leaders were arrested and imprisoned, and damages to the amount of the broken windows were obtained from them. Other women made their protest in the old way, and suffered the same penalty as before.

I have not space to refer at length to what happened to the women in prison, except to remind you that when they adopted the heroic hunger strike as a protest against the refusal to accord them treatment as political offenders, the Home Secretary inflicted upon them the barbarous practice of forcible feeding, which, employed against a sane resisting person, has been described by many eminent medical men as torture. I pass to the latest phase of the situation in which a section of the militant women, exasperated by the dishonesty of politicians, and indignant at the cruelty practised on themselves and their sisters, have considered themselves justified in declaring war upon society to the extent of damage to property. Others are still pursuing various forms of militancy not involving violence, while others are suffering for purely passive resistance to authority, such as the refusal to pay taxes.

The question I wish to ask you is whether, when you speak of your disapproval of "militancy" you condemn all these so-called "militant" actions, or whether you reserve your criticism for the later violent phases. If the former, then I would point out to you that you would have equally condemned nearly all the reform agitations which are recorded in history, including those in which your Church has actively taken part. If the latter, then I would remind you that during those four eventful years, when the only violence done was against the women, you did not raise your voice to condemn the cruelty and the folly with which the awakening spirit of women was met by those in authority, but, on the contrary, you joined with those who expressed disapproval of the women. Very likely you were genuinely misinformed with regard to the facts, but so, no doubt (will you forgive me if I seem presumptuous?), were many of the Scribes and Pharisees, when the Founder of the Christian faith was on earth; to them He had been reported, on apparently good authority, to be a dissolute and blasphemous man who encouraged His followers to break the law. I cannot help feeling that if you and the other members of your calling had spoken out at that time, the later manifestations of militancy would never have taken place.

But confining our attention solely to these later manifestations, I want to ask you whether, while you deplore and condemn them, you have not also a condemnation to pronounce—a still heavier condemnation—upon those persons in authority who, by their chicanery and cruelty and violence, have driven some out of the most peace-loving section of the community to imagine that by such methods, and such methods alone, this great reform is to be achieved? Surely you will agree with me that cruelty and violence practised by the strong is far more hateful than the violence practised by the oppressed.

And this brings me back to the point from which I started, which is that I claim the support of yourself and your Church for the great human principle involved in the struggle for the enfranchisement of women, whatever view you may hold upon the question of militancy. You would not think much of me if I refused to call myself a Christian because I disapproved of the practices of some particular sects of Christian believers, or even of those of that Christian Church to which you yourself belong. Equally I feel that you will be in a false position if you on account of your attitude to militancy, refuse to take your stand on behalf of this great reform. And unless you and men, who, like you, are in a leading position, speak out now and speak boldly, I feel that you cannot escape a share of the responsibility for the increasingly grave situation with which we are at present confronted.

F. W. Pethick Lawrence.

THE ENGLISH MARRIAGE SERVICE

By Dr. Percy Dearmer

The services of the English Prayer Book are of singular beauty; in one respect at least—their magnificent literary form—they surpass those of any other Church; but this does not mean that they are free from faults, any more than the services of the other great Churches of the East or West are free from faults. In the case of the wedding service, full of beautiful phrases as it is, the inferiority of the English rite to those of the Greek, Russian, and Latin Churches is proved by at least one serious fault—the inequality of the vows taken by the man and the woman. This was not altogether the fault of the Reformation, though the Reformers were certainly reactionaries in much that concerned the position of woman; they but carried on the opinions of their century, with a touch, perhaps, for the worse, which was due to the Judaising proclivities of the age.

The Word "Obey"

Now it has been the custom to regard this inequality of the marriage vow (particularly in the word "obey") as if it were some sacrosanct custom of antiquity, something in the very nature of things, something unalterable, like the New Testament itself. This is not the case. Unequal vows, so far as I know, are not found till about the fourteenth century. They are thus a late mediæval abuse. Now it was precisely in order to get rid of mediæval accretions and abuses that the English Reformers translated and revised the old Latin services of the English Church, and formed out of them the Book of Common Prayer. Unfortunately, in this particular case, they did not remove the mediæval abuse of unequal vows, but they made it worse, if anything, than it was before. Hence the "obey" clauses have remained with us, by law established, and have had a considerable effect in maintaining the subjection of women. I know there is another side to this, because, as a matter of every day fact, it is often (perhaps *as* often) the husband who obeys his wife, and whichever has the stronger character tends to exercise more control; but this does not alter the fact that social formulas, and still, to a great extent, the law, treat the husband as the master, and thus, at the very least, impose a serious handicap upon the wife.

If we study the history of the marriage service, we find that in the earliest extant forms there is usually a warning that a clear expression of consent must be obtained, but no questions or promises are given. When, later on, words are given, nothing is said about obeying, and in the majority of cases the same question is put to each party, and the same declaration made by each, the necessary words (such as "wife" and "husband"), of course, being changed. Our earliest marriage rites, in the Pontifical of Egbert, the Leofric Missal, the MS. Missal in the British Museum (Claud A. III.), the Red Book of Derby, &c., give nothing about the expression of contract. The Ely Pontifical in the twelfth century, that of Anianus, Bishop of Bangor in the thirteenth, and others, give directions only about such matters as the dowry. The twelfth century MS. Pontifical at Magdalen College, Oxford, however, does give a question to be asked of the man; but it follows this by the words, "in the same manner he shall ask the bride" (*similiter interroget sponsam*). Thus the promises were identical, and there are many similar examples in the older foreign MSS. In fact, my friend, Mr. F. C. Eeles, who possesses a private collection of some seventy different marriage services, tells me that he can find among his books no exception to the rule.

Only in England and Germany

The rule is that *unequal vows are only found in the rites of Britain and part of Germany, and that not till late mediæval times.*

In England this inequality is found in the later books as follows:—The *Sarum* rite adds *obedire et servire* in the question addressed to the woman, and in her vow adds the words "to be bonair and buxom in bed and at board." The *York* rite adds *obedire et servire* in the question (translating it for the benefit of the priest simply as "to be buxom"); but the forms of the vow are the same for both parties (with the exception, perhaps, of one manuscript). The *Hereford* rite makes no difference in the questions, but the wife promises to be buxom (a word then meaning pliant or submissive). Thus it was the Sarum rite that went furthest in this mediæval addition of words of subordination in the question to and the promise by the woman. It was the Sarum model which the compilers of the English Prayer Book followed in the reign of Edward VI., and this has remained with us ever since.

Equality in the Marriage Vow

In the Orthodox Eastern Church, and in the great majority of Western rites, both ancient and modern, including the present Roman rite and the Ambrosian rite of Milan, the same question is still put to the woman as to the man, and she uses the same form of marriage vow as he does.

In some of these rites, however, wifely subordination is referred to in the addresses and prayers, though in many cases there is no reference anywhere to subordination. In the old Spanish rite, the priest puts the question to the woman first—the forms are the same for both—and at the end the priest delivers the woman to the man with the words, *sociam trado tibi, non ancillam*, "I deliver to thee a companion, not a servant." On the other hand the superstitious views of Old Testament inspiration, which characterised the Reformation period, led to Patriarchial views of marriage in the more extreme Reformers; and perhaps the strongest expression of wifely subordination is to be found in the service books of the Dutch Calvinists.

A Teutonic Deposit

Thus, so far from the "obey" clauses in the English wedding service being part of normal Christian marriage, they are exceptional—not indeed Protestant, but a Teutonic deposit of the two centuries preceeding the Reformation.

The matter is important, because the Convocations of the Church of England are at present engaged in revising the Prayer Book. The Convocations being mainly composed of oldish gentlemen of conservative tendencies, it is extremely important that people holding enlightened views should make it clearly understood that they will not accept any revision which leaves this abuse unredressed, and which would continue the English marriage service in a position of permanent inferiority to those of the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches.

There is a sign of hope in an anonymous work, *A Prayer Book Revised*, published a few months ago, with a preface by the Bishop of Oxford. In this book the marriage service is altered for the better in many particulars. The introductory address (which gives an unworthy reason for marriage) is reduced to two of its nobler sentences, and the woman's question and vow are made equal to the man, as follows:—

The Question

N.—Wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband, to live together, after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love him, and comfort him, honour, and keep him in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?

The Plighting

I, N., take thee, N., to my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy law; and thereto I give thee my troth.

And after the giving of the ring there is inserted a rubric, "And the woman may give a ring to the man, using the same form"—thus leaving her free to follow the custom which obtains on the Continent of Europe, including Russia and the East, to this day.

What could be more noble and beautiful than these forms—which are the old forms with just a blot removed? Those who are naturally conservative about retaining old customs, can surely not be harmed by this alteration (even if they themselves would prefer not to have any change), while those who feel deeply about the wrong done both to the man and the woman by the present form, would have their consciences freed. If this change is not made, it is the English marriage service and the Church that will suffer. If it is made, no one will suffer at all, but everyone will gain, and Christian marriage will gain most of all. The beautiful service will be more deeply rooted in the past than ever, and will be a worthy expression of the best aspirations of those thoughtful and conscientious men and women who are building up the future.

FELLOWSHIP FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

(To Sept. 20, 1913)

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	848	18	5
Miss D. Lovell (extra on VOTES)	0	1	0
Miss E. Bateman ..	0	1	0
Miss E. Saxtee	0	1	0
Miss S. Ball	0	1	0
Miss H. R. Randle..	0	1	0
Mr. H. Inglis	0	2	0
Mrs. Malaher	0	1	0
Miss E. Long	0	2	0
Miss A. H. Dalgliesh	0	1	0
Miss M. Paton.....	0	2	0
Mrs. Bellamy	0	4	0
Mrs. Howroyd.....	0	2	6
Miss A. Seymour ..	0	2	0
Miss Copland	0	1	0
R. H. Garrison, Esq.	0	0	6
Mrs. Renny	0	5	0
Miss A. H. Dalgliesh	0	2	9
Mrs. Ledingham-Christie.....	1	1	0
Miss J. G. Easton ..	0	2	2
Miss Easton.....	0	2	2
Mrs. Masters (extra on VOTES)	0	0	8
Miss M. Ihle	0	2	6
Miss K. A. Williams	0	2	0
Miss D. A. Degen ..	0	2	6
Mrs. Selwyn.....	0	2	6
Miss A. Palmer Watson	0	1	0
Miss J. Adams Mudd	0	1	0
Tickets	10	6	0
Total.....	£862	12	8

TO SAVE THE BABIES

REGISTRAR-GENERAL: "We could save the greater number of them if we could man the second lifeboat."

VOTELESS WOMAN (to Mr. Asquith): "Give me the oars! I and my sisters can man the boat."

(The Registrar-General states in his report just issued for 1911, that "There seems no reason to consider the limit of improvement reached till infant mortality in general is reduced to the level where that of the professional classes now stands, or, say, to one-third of its present amount.")

THE UNCLE OF ELIZABETH

By Dorothy Hudson

Elizabeth met her uncle at Charing Cross as had been arranged, and together they set off for Earl's Court Exhibition. Uncle was very particular about taking the tickets whilst Elizabeth stood safely out of danger some yards from the booking-office. He was careful to assist her into the train by gripping her right arm firmly as she stepped into the compartment, although by so doing he considerably delayed his own entry, and was consequently thrown into the arms of an elderly lady when the jerk came.

Having safely arrived at Earl's Court, they wandered among the gardens in bright noon-day sunshine, and talked of matters in which uncle was evidently interested. But after an hour or so Elizabeth lost interest in the weather, the new railway line at Tadford, and the ritualistic tendencies of the new Vicar, and her busy brain searched the horizon for something that might create a diversion. Forgetful of her whereabouts, she wandered up a flight of steps, and it was only when she turned on reaching the top that she discovered she was alone. She looked round hastily for her uncle, and was about to retrace her steps, when she heard a fierce voice rise from below. Some distance away, near the bandstand, a small crowd of people were standing, and Elizabeth could detect in the midst of them the square bowler hat that covered her relative's head. Before she reached his side, she could hear what he was saying.

"No, madam, I will not sign your petition; and what is more I will tell you why. You have outraged your sex, and made the name of woman a thing to be shuddered at. No, don't interrupt me; I don't want to hear what you have to say. You have disgraced England in the eyes of the world and—what's that, madam? You haven't disgraced England?—Fiddle-de-dee! You are trying to escape from the results of your shameful hooliganism. You ought to be burned alive, madam. Anything would be too good for you. What's the matter, Elizabeth? Don't pull my coat so; I can't understand what you're saying. I *will* tell that disgraceful woman what I think of her. Not a suffragette? But she came up and asked me to sign a petition ten minutes ago!"

The old gentleman stopped for breath, and the anti-suffragist, who had occasioned the outburst, had run away, so Elizabeth, by a series of tactful pushes, succeeded in getting her excited relative along a quiet by-path. And then, being free from the crowd of amused and staring people, she attempted to explain.

"Uncle, you've made an awful mistake. That was an anti-suffragist who asked you to sign a petition *against* votes for women. You know!—the agitation got up by tiresome stupid people who ought to be frightening birds in a cornfield. What was the good of telling her that she was a disgrace to her sex? She is, but not in the way you mean. She doesn't know much, or she wouldn't be doing it, poor fool!"

"But, my dear Elizabeth!" gasped the old gentleman, who was still red with fury and excitement. "I tell you she must have been one. It's only suffragettes who go about with petitions—unsexed creatures, talking to every man they meet, not waiting for an introduction or any decent excuse even. Besides, she didn't attempt to defend herself when I told her what I thought of her."

"But, uncle, you didn't give her a chance," said Elizabeth, seeing the humour of the situation. "Besides," she added with a gurgle of laughter, "I suppose a real Anti couldn't conscientiously contradict a man when he said she was something she wasn't; for he's done that for ages and ages, and it's only the suffragettes who have ever dared to tell him that he's wrong."

"Well, I can't understand it, Elizabeth. If you're right I must go at once and apologise to her—very unpleasant situation for an unprotected woman, to go walking about a public place with a long petition dangling round her! I shall tell them I think it's wrong, although I agree with them in their perfectly right contention that women should not have the vote." Heated, by this time, with remorse as well as anger, the old gentleman hurried off as fast as he could to the place where he had first met the object of his ire; and Elizabeth hurried along with him, rapidly thinking as she went.

"It's no good telling him not to sign it; he doesn't know anything at all about it, and I know he won't listen to me," she thought. "It would take me years to explain anything about the movement to him, unless he had a sudden flash of inspiration. And even if I prevented him from signing it to-day, he would send to the society when he got home and would probably induce some other old fogies to sign it as well. I almost wonder that there is not a branch of the Anti-Suffrage Society in that dead and alive place where he lives!"

With these thoughts in her mind, she let him go from her side, and paced up and down outside the building for a quarter of an hour or so.

"What ought I to do?" she wondered. "Shall I burst in and try to tell those ignorant, misguided women that they are forging new links on to the chain of slavery? Shall I appeal to their consciences, or shall I drag uncle away by force and risk his having an apoplectic fit on the spot?"

Troubled by the feeling that she had let the enemy have undisputed possession of their victim, she walked rapidly to and fro, and suddenly ran into the arms of her uncle, who had emerged hurriedly from the building and was seeking her. He looked even more excited than when he had left her, and Elizabeth trembled lest he should have an apoplectic fit without the good reason she had provided.

"Disgraceful!" he growled, as they pushed their way towards the exit through throngs of people. "I wouldn't have believed such a thing!'

"What's the matter, now, uncle?" asked Elizabeth, gloomily. "You've signed their twopenny half-penny petition; aren't you satisfied now that you've done your little all to prevent women getting their rights?"

"No, Elizabeth, I have not signed their petition; I could not think of doing so after what I saw."

"Why, whatever made you change your mind, uncle?" asked Elizabeth, curiously. "You were so sure before you went in."

"Yes, I know I was, but I changed my mind when I got there."

"Do tell me why," urged Elizabeth. "You know I'm a suffragette, and keen to hear all about it.'

"I didn't know you were a suffragette, Elizabeth; I should have been very surprised if I had heard you say so an hour ago; but I'm not so surprised now. The reason, or rather the chief reason, why I refused to sign the petition, was because I saw two irresponsible boys, the merest children I might say, signing their names in—in a most uneducated manner, and blotting and smudging the list as they did so! It was a most ridiculous proceeding. They had been told to sign it, my dear, by the same young person who spoke to me; and I suddenly saw how absurd it was—how insulting in fact, to the women of the country—especially, I might add, to the women one *knows!* Grown-up women, our mothers and wives and daughters, to be dictated to by any Tommy Smith and Bertie Jones who can scrawl their names on a paper that is supposed to represent the opinions of responsible men! No, Elizabeth, I said to myself, there's something funny about this sort of thing; England must wake up and look into it."

"Did you say all that aloud, uncle?"

"No, my dear, I didn't. I'm afraid I was too disgusted to speak to any of them."

"And yet you were not too disgusted to speak quite loudly to a suffragette when you thought you had met one," suggested Elizabeth, quietly.

The old gentleman was slightly non-plussed.

"I have no doubt I was hasty, Elizabeth; I suppose I judged too much from all I had read of them."

Elizabeth made her next move cautiously.

"But you know, uncle, England is looking into this matter, although you may not have heard of it in Tadford. English women are leading the way in the greatest campaign of purity that has ever been heard of."

"Well, really, Elizabeth! I have never heard of this before; but, of course, it is not a subject that we should speak of in Tadford."

"Perhaps not, uncle, but if you and all your friends were crushed by a motor-bus, would you refrain from mentioning motor-buses if you escaped alive?"

"Certainly not, Elizabeth; but I can't quite see your point."

"My point," said Elizabeth, "is that women are being slowly crushed to death by the unequal moral standard between men and women, by sweated rates of payment, and by being bottom dog in the working world. They have no status because they have no political power, and that is why women are militant and go to prison and die for the cause, and that is why that girl over there is standing in the gutter selling our paper, when she might be playing tennis and enjoying herself on this glorious day. Come across the road, uncle, and buy a copy and pass it round Tadford; and if you read all that's in it, you'll want to wear a badge, and be a real suffragette yourself!"

It was a rather bewildered and deeply thoughtful old gentleman who returned later to his quiet hotel with a suffrage paper beneath his arm.

VOTES FOR WOMEN FELLOWSHIP

— A —

PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN THE

KINGSWAY HALL,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1913, at 8 p.m.

Chair: **MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.**

***Speakers:* The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Kensington, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence.**

Tickets: Stalls 2/6 and 1/- numbered and reserved, 6d. unreserved; Balcony 1/- numbered and reserved, 6d. unreserved; to be obtained from the Ticket Secretary "Votes for Women," 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

A NEW PLAY AND A REPRODUCTION

"The Scarlet Band," at the Comedy Theatre

"The Scarlet Band," at the Comedy Theatre, deals with the tracking down and bringing to justice of a band of white slavers. The plot is therefore full of sensational episodes, though the moral and psychological aspect of the question is scarcely touched upon.

Before the play opens the heroine has been entrapped by white slavers, and after making her escape has devoted herself, with the aid of her brother, to the task of exposing the horrible doings of this band. The play begins at the point where the girl has been driven to murder the leader of the gang in order to save the life of her brother. She tries to make her escape, and is helped to effect her purpose by a newspaper reporter, who, being free from the common conventional prejudices in such matters, realises that the girl has been the victim of circumstances and not of her own misdoings, and ends in persuading her to marry him.

The whole play is decidedly melodramatic, which is rather to be regretted from the woman's point of view, as the psychological aspect of justifiable homicide, as well as of the white slave question itself, might have been dealt with, and, had this been the case, "The Scarlet Band," instead of merely enabling the audience to pass a decidedly thrilling couple of hours, would have touched upon matters of vital interest as well.

Miss Marie Doro, as the heroine, plays her part convincingly, and so does Mr. Fisher White, as Winthrop Clavering, a writer of detective stories.

"Hindle Wakes" at the Court Theatre

Miss Horniman opened her season at the Court last Monday with a fine performance of the popular Lancashire play, "Hindle Wakes." Some of this popularity must be due, in London, to the glimpse we get in the play of that strange romantic world—Mr. Stanley Houghton's Lancashire—a region as utterly remote from the world we know as are the lands of "Bunty," and Lady Gregory, and Mr. W. B. Yeats. Of course, much of the charm of Hindle lies in the tongue of its inhabitants—did they but speak English—but how could these children of romance speak English, and who could translate their utterances into the language of Shakespeare and Mr. G. R. Sims? They fascinate us, these people of Hindle; the very name "Hindle Wakes" promises beautiful and unexpected things in a land of high adventure. Old Nathaniel Jeffcote, the industrious but still very wealthy millowner, so friendly, and sensible, and loyal to his old friend Chris, resolute at once to sacrifice the hopes and ambitions of a lifetime, that the dull but conscientious weaver may not be troubled. "Nat." is a great character, and Mr. Herbert Lomas played the part with real genius. Fanny Hawthorn, too, no less an idealist than "Nat.", was finely rendered by Miss Muriel Pratt. Miss Evelyn Hope's Beatrice is a gentle modest maiden, no more shocked than Mrs. Hawthorn or Mrs. Jeffcote that the young man she is about to marry has been spending a week-end with Fanny, and only sad that Fanny and not she has enjoyed the privilege. What a set, these Hindle people! Not a suffragette amongst them! Queer, old-fashioned, romantic people living in a world of their own. But the acting was of the finest.

A capital one-act play, "A Question of Property," by J. Sackville Martin, preceded "Hindle Wakes." This also showed us the Lancashire of romance, and was concerned with talkative social democrats, and a comrade's wife with "no bigod nonsense about her." Mr. Charles Bibby, Mr. Edward Landor, Mr. Leonard Mudie, and Mr. Reginald Fry were excellent in this, and Miss Hilda Davies as Mrs. Weaver had a better chance of showing her talents than as Ada in "Hindle Wakes."

J. C.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

Victory in Iceland

The correspondent of the *London Budget* at Reykjavik communicates the tidings in last Sunday's issue of that paper that the Althing, or Icelandic Parliament has passed for the second time the Bill to give women the Parliamentary franchise on equal terms with men. This means that the Bill only awaits the formal signature of the King of Denmark in order to become law; and the Althing was, in fact, dissolved last Saturday that preparations might be made for the new elections.

The King's consent is regarded as a foregone conclusion, and the Bill will be laid before him at the next Council of State at Copenhagen by the Minister for Iceland, who represents his country in the Danish Cabinet. All Bills affecting the Constitution of Iceland have to receive the assent of Denmark, and also have to be passed twice by both Chambers of the Althing. This one was passed for the first time on June 17, 1911.

What the Bill Means

The Bill, when it becomes law, will enfranchise about 25,000 women. Since January 1, 1910, the day on which the Act of 1909 came into effect, all Icelandic women who pay taxes, whether married or unmarried, have enjoyed, on equal terms with men, the franchise and eligibility of election for all representative governing bodies except the Althing. (They first received a limited municipal franchise in 1882, which was widened in 1908 and made equal to the men's in 1909.) The woman's movement arose with the national movement in 1870, which ended in the establishment in Iceland of a separate Parliament of its own; and the agitation for the political enfranchisement of women was set on foot about the year 1895.

In our issue of May 2 we gave some account of the Icelandic situation, and published a sketch-portrait of Fru Asmundsson, who has done so much to bring about the present victory for the women of her country.

A GOVERNMENT BILL IN DENMARK

The Danish Premier, Herr Zahle, introduced in the Lower House of the Danish Parliament, on September 17, the Government Reform Bill which includes woman suffrage on equal terms with men. Danish women, as our readers know, already enjoy full municipal rights, including the right of election to municipal bodies; and this Bill, if it becomes law, will make them not only electors but also eligible as candidates for Parliament. In order to become law it will have to pass both Houses in two separate Parliaments.

THE DUTCH BILL

As we anticipated in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, the new Dutch Reform Bill, conferring, as it does, full manhood suffrage while only removing the obstacles in the Constitution to the enfranchisement of women, falls very short of Suffragists' demands, and Reuter says that a demonstration of 800 women was held at The Hague last Wednesday week, to protest against the Queen's Speech because it did not set forth the principle of the complete political equality of women with men.

How closely the woman's fight for freedom follows the same lines in some countries, and how this action of the Dutch women suffragists recalls our own protests against Mr. Asquith's Reform Bill and the supposed "opportunity" it offered to women!

MADAME CURIE'S NATIONALITY

A correspondent writes to point out that in our issue of September 12 we refer to Madame Curie as a Frenchwoman, whereas she is by birth a Pole. Her maiden name, as our readers are doubtless aware, was Sklodowska, and her husband was the well-known French scientist.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH

Should They Sit on Church Councils?

At the Carlisle Diocesan Conference last Tuesday, a resolution was passed favouring the admission of women to parochial councils and ruridecanal and diocesan Conferences.

In his opening address the Bishop of Carlisle said the right of women to a share in the councils of the Church was to be discussed. Calling first upon the Conference to condemn all those who destroyed other people's goods, all incendiaries, and methods that besmirched with indignity responsible Ministers of State and brought government and the law into contempt, the Bishop went on to say that as men and Christians they would lend a willing ear to all claims of justice and equity; and as men born of mothers, devoted to wives and sisters and daughters, with sparks of the ancient chivalry still burning in their hearts, they would do everything in their power, without diminishing the peculiar nobilities and glories of their sex, to secure for women opportunities equal to those of men for the full development of their nature and capacities.

The Discussion

The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness read a paper recommending the admission of women to Church councils, and spoke of the benefit to be derived from woman's spiritual insight.

Canon Rawnsley supported the admission of women, while the Dean of Carlisle opposed it, saying that all Church work was done by woman because she loved it. (Query: Would she cease to love it through being given a place of dignity on the Church councils?) He also made the usual Anti-Suffragist contribution to the debate in saying that woman had her own special position, but had not the high qualities of the ruler.

After further discussion the resolution was carried as notified above.

Apropos of the Bishop of Carlisle's strictures upon militancy, it is difficult to escape the reflection that such a debate as that held on Tuesday last would not have been possible in any diocesan conference seven years ago, that is, before the inception of the militant spirit among women.

Chapter 6

A Bar of Fels-Naptha soap,

costing 2½d. is almost as good as a charwoman for a day.

It saves all the scrubbing and most of the rubbing.

The Fels-Naptha does nine-tenths of the work while the clothes are soaking. The dirt is quietly loosened between every thread and all comes out in the rinsing.

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COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS

LIGHT SENTENCES

For Assaulting a Step-daughter

The *Glasgow Weekly Herald* (September 20) reports case of a man charged at Govan Police Court with behaving improperly to his step-daughter, aged 13. He was convicted on evidence. Sentence: *A fine of £10, or 60 days' imprisonment.*

For Injuring a Girl

The *Glasgow Weekly Mail* (September 13) reports case of a middle-aged man, charged with indecently assaulting a girl aged 15 at a picture palace in Govan. Sentence: *60 days' imprisonment.*

For Wounding a Wife

The *Pioneer* (Woolwich) reports case of a coal-porter, charged with assaulting his wife. He had struck her on the head with a broom, cutting it open. Medical evidence proved her to be suffering from two contused wounds on the scalp and bruises. Defence was that he struck her in self-defence. Sentence: *14 days' hard labour.*

For Insulting Little Girls

The *Stratford Express* (September 22) reports case of eight young men charged at West Ham Police Court last Monday with using insulting words and behaviour in Mile End Road on Saturday night. They pushed pedestrians off the pavement, insulted little girls, and their conversation was described as filthy. The Chairman said they made the streets unfit for women. Sentence: *10s. fine, or 10 days' imprisonment.*

HEAVY SENTENCES

For Petty Theft

The *Glasgow Weekly Herald* (September 20) also reports case of a man charged at the Sheriff Court on September 18 with stealing articles of clothing from back gardens. He had been previously convicted. Sentence: *9 months' imprisonment.*

For Injuring a Boy

The *Times* (September 18) reports case of a clergyman charged at West Ham Police Court with indecently assaulting a boy aged 15. Sentence: *6 months' hard labour.*

For Stealing 30s.

The *Glasgow Weekly Herald* (September 20) reports case of a man charged at Clones with stealing thirty shillings. Sentence: *3 months' imprisonment.*

The *Daily Telegraph* (September 19) reports case of a clerk charged at Clerkenwell with being concerned with another man (not in custody) in stealing a silver watch, value 30s., from a detective. Sentence: *3 months' hard labour.*

For Stealing

The *Times* (September 23) reports case of a married woman, charged at Bow Street Police Court with stealing a handbag and umbrella in St. Faith's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, on September 10. The magistrate said the case was about as bad as it could possibly be. Sentence: *6 months' hard labour.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

"AN ACT OF HEROISM"

It is tragically easy in these days of medical and factory inspection to obtain statistics of overworked mothers, sweated women who have to carry on the work of the home while providing at the same time for its upkeep.

The annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for Islington is full of such grim statistics. It embodies the report of Mrs. Catherine Young, the inspector of outworkers in that borough, and one of the most striking passages in her account is the following:—

"The general conditions under which homework is carried on are, in Islington, surprisingly satisfactory, in view of the rates of wages paid. If it takes a woman fourteen hours a day, working six days a week, to earn a mere subsistence, the performance of any additional duties on her part becomes an act of heroism.

"In my previous report I drew your attention to the pathetic circumstances under which many women are struggling to maintain their independence, with the result that certain newspapers have commented on the need of a more drastic enforcement of the legislative measures designed to stop this evil of sweating. . . . A possible solution of the difficulty might be found in advancing the payment of the Old Age Pension to women who have been working for forty years as employed persons when they reach the age of sixty. The years between sixty and seventy are the most difficult; women are then willing to take any work at any price, and they become the prey of every unscrupulous employer who cares to exploit them."

A Terrible Commentary

Housework after a fourteen hours' day—earning "a mere subsistence" after six of these days a week—forty years as "employed persons"—"the years between sixty and seventy are the most difficult"! Could there be a more terrible commentary on "the plight of the voteless mother"? Mrs. Young mentions two possible remedies—legislative measures for the suppression of sweating, and an amendment of the Old Age Pensions Act—both remedies that no voteless woman has any power to promote. Can it be wondered at that militant suffragists are manufactured while old women between sixty and seventy are being exploited because the nation refuses to give women the only power that can eventually stop such exploitation of the poorest and most helpless among them?

WOMEN AND STRIKES

"We are willing to starve so long as our husbands get their rights," wrote a docker's wife in a letter which was read aloud at a strikers' meeting last week. Women are starving at Hoxton, too, where they are striking not only in order to stand by the men, but to obtain better conditions for themselves. They have been out for eight weeks now, and the distress among them is becoming very acute.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* tells of two of the girls whom he met down there, and who, "when asked how they were faring, answered politely, 'Nicely, thanks.' 'We pawned our boots first of all,' said one girl, 'and then clothes. No, not hats,' explaining regretfully that pawnbrokers will never take hats."

The Ropemakers' Wages

Exception has been taken to some of the figures given by us in reference to the Hoxton ropemakers' wages in our issue of September 5. "It is not true," writes one of our correspondents, who is personally known to a member of the firm, "that many of the girls only make 2s. 6d. per week, or still less, 2s. 4d. and 2s. 2d. . . . When the strike commenced there was a complaint from one girl that she had taken only 2s. 6d., and on looking over the books they did find one week when this was so. This girl's average wage was 7s. 10d. per week—little enough, I grant, shamefully little unless it leads to something better, but, still, a very different thing from a weekly 2s. 6d."

We are not, of course, in a position to check the statements made by the girls and those on behalf of the employers, but accepting our correspondent's figures as substantially accurate, we think our readers will have no hesitation in judging that there is good cause for the strike and in wishing all success to the ropemakers in their efforts to procure a wage on which it is possible to live.

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT

A case recently brought against an employer charged with unlawfully deducting 9d. from a girl shirtmaker's wages revealed incidentally the gruesome fact that her gross wages for a week of fifty hours amounted to 6s. 8½d. Out of this she had to pay 3d. a week for power, 3d. for insurance, ½d. for needles, and then was fined 9d. for cutting some neckbands too short. She was thus left with 5s. 5d. to live upon.

The employer was fined £3 and costs. Meanwhile, that girl, and probably others with her, are struggling to live on 6s. 2d. a week. And only a few weeks ago the Chairman of the Alien Immigration Board told a Russian girl that she could not be admitted to this country unless she obtained a promise of a higher wage than 13s. a week, because in England a girl could not live respectably on 13s. a week!

Mr. FORBES ROSS, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.

Dr. Forbes Ross, whose death at the early age of forty-six was recorded in last Saturday's newspapers, will be remembered by suffragists, and especially by militants, as having been one of the first among eminent physicians to denounce forcible feeding, with all the courage and unconventionality which seem to have been his especial characteristics. When this abominable process was first practised upon suffragists in the autumn of 1909, Dr. Forbes Ross wrote as follows in the *Observer* (October 2, 1909):—

"As a medical man, without any particular feeling for the cause of the Suffragettes, I consider that forcible feeding by the methods employed is an act of brutality beyond common endurance, and I am astounded that it is possible for members of Parliament with mothers, wives, and sisters of their own, to allow it, however wrong the methods of the women may be.

"It is a procedure only adopted in regard to lunatics as a last resource; and forcible feeding in asylums, owing to the injurious effect which it has upon the digestion, is frequently followed by an intractable and well-known disease, chronic asylum dysentry. Any suffragette subjected for long to this method of feeding, is likely to contract chronic pigmentary colitis. Even in unconscious typhoid and brain cases, artificial feeding cannot with safety be long continued, and asylum cases that have to be fed in this way die as a rule. I have myself seen a man die after being fed artificially for one or two weeks, and the post-mortem examination revealed unmistakable chronic pigmentary colitis."

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge
President: Mrs. Cecil Chapman

An excellent meeting was held last Sunday at Hyde Park, at which Mrs. Merivale Mayer was the principal speaker, and Miss Raynsford Jackson acted as chairman. Peculiar interest was given to the meeting by a lady member of the audience asking if she might say a few words. The lady declared she had never spoken in public before, and was not a member of any suffrage society, but her work as chairman of a London care committee had brought her into contact with many of the evils which suffragists desired to remedy. She could therefore bear witness to the truth of what was said, and had been emboldened to do so by the courage of Miss Jackson, who also had made her maiden effort that morning.

THE COTSWOLDS.—Two of our members on holiday, Miss Gloag and Miss Hawley, held a very successful meeting in the little village of Birdlip. As the district is a very remote one, many of those present heard for the first time of all the women's suffrage movement stands for.

WHITECHAPEL CAMPAIGN

Office: 136, Whitechapel Road

The principal feature in this campaign is the mass meeting on Tower Hill. The Actresses' Franchise League, the Women Writers' Suffrage League, and the Women's Tax Resistance League have all promised their support. It is, however, on our own members that we rely principally for the success of this meeting. Will those who are willing to help by canvassing or distributing handbills please write immediately to Miss McGowan at above address?

FUTURE MEETINGS

Thursday, September 25.—Hastings, 39, Magdalen Road, "At Home," 4 p.m. Mrs. Merivale Mayer, Mrs. Darent Harrison.

Friday, September 26.—136, Whitechapel Road, 7 p.m.

Saturday, September 27.—136, Whitechapel Road, "At Home," 3.30 p.m. Hostess, Miss Raynsford Jackson.

Sunday, September 28.—Hyde Park, noon.

Monday, September 29.—Whitechapel, Shepherd Street, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, October 7.—Knightsbridge, 143A, Park Mansions Arcade, 3 p.m. Mrs. Merivale Mayer. Hostess, Miss H. E. Sheppard.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, MASS MEETING, TOWER HILL, 3.30 p.m. Miss Janette Steer, Mrs. Kineton Parkes, Mr. John Scurr, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and others.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE SOLIDARITY OF HUMANITY

To the Editors of Votes for Women.

Dear Editors,—This is a time when the Woman's Movement is being put more prominently than ever before the eyes of the clergy and Church people in general. It would seem to be peculiarly fitting that all earnest Christians should be prominent in recognising the solidarity of humanity. Have we not fellowship one with another in the Body of Christ, in whom "there can be neither Jew nor Greek, there can be neither bond nor free, there can be no male and female: for ye are all one man in Christ Jesus" (Gal. iii., 28, R.V.)? Since it is the special prerogative of the clergy to set forth Divine Truth, they should surely not be backward in pointing out those aspects of Truth which inspire the suffrage movement. The Parliamentary vote is both a symbol, and at the same time a means of manifestation.

Good men and woman may be divided as to the wisdom of enfranchising women, but it is a sinister fact that the vicious elements of society are solidly against it. Thus, worthy anti-suffragists may sometimes unconsciously aid and abet the ulterior aims of those with whom they are least in sympathy, or perhaps utterly abhor! It can truly be said of these well-meaning persons that "they know not what they do." It will not be irrelevant in this connection to recall the fact that when woman suffrage was defeated in Michigan recently, the journal of the brewery trades assumed much of the credit of it. Mrs. Fawcett mentioned in Hyde Park on the occasion of the Pilgrimage demonstration that "at Budapest this year the delegates from California declared that they had been able to do more in twenty months to put down the White Slave Traffic since women obtained the vote than they had been able to do in twenty years without." Facts such as these speak for themselves.—Yours, &c.,

A Suffragist Churchwoman.

DOES "CHILD" MEAN "BOY" ONLY?

To the Editors of Votes for Women.

Dear Editors,—I notice, in her article on "The Plight of the Voteless Mother," Mrs. Pethick Lawrence says: "The child (blessed noun that covers, most fortunately, both sexes!) has become a cult," &c.

By no means does "the child" necessarily include the girl. This summer, I heard Councillor Margaret Ashton, in one of her eloquent speeches, relate the following incident. When some public swimming baths were opened, in Manchester, I believe, she observed that a certain time weekly was reserved for "children" to be taught swimming. This exercise being a very healthy one for future mothers and factory workers, Miss Ashton wished to arrange for lessons for a number of little girls in whom she was interested. On making inquiries as to time, &c., she found to her surprise that "children" meant boys only. Being in an unusually influential position for a mere woman, Miss Ashton was able to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the authorities to get time set apart for girls on the condition that these outsiders provided and paid for their own teacher.—Yours, &c.,

M. Bowley.

Highgate, September 19, 1913.

SUFFRAGETTE GEESE AND CARSONIAN GANDERS

The *Westminster Gazette* of last Wednesday criticises the support given to Sir Edward Carson's "illegalities" by the *Times* of the same date, which says: "But we maintain that the responsibility rests with the Government." The *Westminster Gazette* comments thus:—

"This line of argument is familiar, because it is always the plea advanced by the Suffragettes charged with window-breaking, arson, or what not. 'We want the vote,' they plead; 'the Government won't give us the vote, and therefore the Government is responsible when, to show our disapproval, we break windows and burn houses.' We fancy we could find in the *Times* itself some pretty straight speaking about this line of argument, and we suggest that the sauce must be impartially dealt out alike to the Suffragettish geese and the Carsonian ganders."

SUFFRAGISTS WHO ARE NOW IN PRISON

Name.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Place of Imprisonment.
Mr. Donald McEwan ...	May 19	9 months	..... Calton Gaol, Edinburgh
Mr. John Manders	Aug. 11	2 months' h.l.	..... Pentonville
Mrs. Harvey	Sept. 1	2 months	..... Holloway

NEWS OF PRISONERS

Miss Annie Bell was released for a fifth time under the Cat and Mouse Act on September 19. She had been hunger-striking since September 13, when she was released on licence and re-arrested on the same day on a charge of breaking a Home Office window.

Miss Lake was released for a second time under the Cat and Mouse Act on September 22.

A PILLAR-BOX CHARGE

At the Bradford City Police Court on September 17 Mrs. Holton and Miss Irene Casey were charged with firing the contents of a pillar-box on September 12; they had been remanded on this charge, Mrs. Holton being allowed bail. Both were committed to trial at the next Quarter Sessions. Bail was allowed, for Mrs. Holton in two sureties of £25, and for Miss Casey in two sureties of £50.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

The following incidents have been attributed in the Press to Suffragists during the week:—

Friday, September 19.—Bowling green at Airthrey Spa Club damaged.

Monday, September 22.—Several golf greens destroyed at Benton, near Newcastle; turf dug up, apparently by several persons.

Tuesday, September 23.—Seafield House, Seaforth, near Liverpool, fired, damage variously estimated from £8,000 to £80,000. Suffrage literature, including copies of Votes for Women and the *Suffragette* found, and typewritten card bearing the words, "Mene mene tekel upharsin." Three women and a man said to have been seen loitering in the vicinity.

Attempt to fire Warren Hill, Loughton, Essex, the residence of Sir Daniel Hamilton.

SHOOLBRED'S

The Latest

Autumn Fashions

are now being shown in every Department.

Rich Furs in the latest Modes. Costumes for Restaurant, Evening, Walking, and Country Wear. Charming new Models in Autumn Millinery. Smart Coats, Wraps, Tea Gowns, Blouses, Underwear, &c.

A soft, silky Ponyskin, of beautiful design showing effective markings. Collar, cuffs, and Border trimmed Skunk Opossum ... £23 : 10 : 0

TOTTENHAM HOUSE—TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD——LONDON, W.

MOTOR DRIVING AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN

A Conversation With a Woman Chauffeur

That motor-driving is a profession now being gradually thrown open to women, and is one for which many women are exceedingly well fitted, was the subject of a conversation between Miss Aileen Preston, owner of a motor school for women, and one of our representatives. Miss Preston, who has always taken an interest in machinery, decided rather over three years ago to take up motor-driving seriously. She learnt everything there was to know about a motor, its handling, mechanism, and so on, at a motor school, and, being the first woman who had gone there to train professionally, she found she had a good many difficulties and prejudices to fight and overcome.

In consequence of her experiences as a pioneer, Miss Preston came to the conclusion that a woman-owned motor school, where women could learn to be chauffeurs, would supply a real need among women. This she has now opened at 4, St. Mary Abbott's Place, Kensington, and has already received great encouragement in her enterprise. The school has only been in existence two months, and she has as many pupils as she can manage.

"My idea is," she said, "that many more women would have their own cars if it were not for the inconvenience of being obliged to employ a man chauffeur. Then," she continued, "some women might even find it a convenience to engage a woman as secretary-chauffeur."

The Openings

Miss Preston gives lessons to amateurs in driving and running repairs, but she rather specialises in pupils who mean to take up motoring as a profession. "The modern girl," she says, "is admirably suited for the life, and as a chauffeur should receive a salary of 30s. to £2 a week—the same, of course, as that paid to a man." There is also a great opening, she alleges, for trained women, who need only a very small capital in order to start as teachers at such places as Brighton or Folkestone. Practically no plant is required, one car being enough at first, though advertising is naturally both expensive and necessary.

Before long, Miss Preston hopes that there will be work for women as demonstrators in the employ of big motor companies, which is well paid and interesting. Admission to this branch of work was to some extent attempted a short time ago, but women as motorists had then no great standing in the man-owned motor world, and the attempt failed at the time. Now, however, it is hoped that prejudice in this direction will also be broken down.

As regards the men's attitude, Miss Preston considers that men in the motor business do not "mind" the woman owner who drives her own car, but they declare that as an occupation motor-driving is "no good for women."

"I am going to prove," says Miss Preston confidently, "and am now doing so, that their opinion is absolutely mistaken."

Ex-Nurse as Chauffeur

All Suffragists, of course, welcome new careers that are thrown open to women, for as long as professions for women are limited many girls are obliged to take up work for which they are not fitted and for which they have no inclination. This is illustrated by one of Miss Preston's present pupils, who was a nurse by occupation, though not by choice; she is now taking a thorough course of motor instruction, which she likes immensely, and for which she is proving her ability.

Before attempting demonstration or teaching, Miss Preston strongly recommends all her pupils to take a post as chauffeur, "for," she says, "there is nothing like the practical experience of being obliged to depend wholly on oneself and to be entirely responsible for the car and its running. When I first advertised for a post as chauffeur," she added, "and I believe I was the first woman to do such a thing, I received a great many answers; and as that was three years ago I feel sure that girls will have little difficulty now in obtaining such posts."

Miss Preston, by the way, was chauffeur to Mrs. Pankhurst during a tour in Wales two or three years ago.

"THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH"

The *Christian Commonwealth* always deals fairly and broadmindedly with the woman's cause. Next week's *Christian Commonwealth* will contain the first of a series of articles on "The Great Unrest among Modern Women." Each article will be devoted to a special phase of the question, and the inquiry will necessarily be very wide, touching all kinds of problems, national, industrial, religious, educational; and will be supported by facts and figures.

COMING EVENTS

The Women's Freedom League announce a meeting in the Caxton Hall for to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. The speakers will include Mrs. Despard and Mr. John Scurr. The League will hold another meeting at the Caxton Hall on October 1, at 3.30 p.m.; speakers, Mrs. Despard and Mr. Cameron Grant.

The Women's Tax Resistance League will hold a meeting to protest against Mrs. Harvey's imprisonment, in Hyde Park on Sunday next (September 28), at 3 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Kineton Parkes, Mr. Laurence Housman, and others.

The Actresses' Franchise League will hold an "At Home" in the Princes' Hall, Hotel Cecil, on October 3, at 3 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Dr. Cobb, and Miss Margaret Morris.

A Demonstration will be held at the Kensington Town Hall by the Oxford University Branch of the Men's Political Union on October 3, at 8 p.m. The speakers will include Miss Georgina Brackenbury, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Mr. P. E. Hobhouse, and Mr. Gerald Gould.

The M.P.U. will hold a Demonstration at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on October 8, at 8 p.m. The speakers include four men who have suffered imprisonment in the cause of Woman's Suffrage: Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. John Scurr, and Mr. C. W. Webber. Mr. H. W. Nevinson will take the chair, and Mr. H. D. Harben will also speak.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mr. H. D. Harben will speak in the Middlesbrough Town Hall on October 7, at 7.45 p.m., under the auspices of the Women's Freedom League. Tickets: 2s., 1s., and 6d. Free seats.

The VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship and the Church League will hold a meeting at the Town Hall, Ilford, on October 14, at 8 p.m. Chairman: The Right Rev. Bishop Powell. Speakers: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Rev. F. M. Green. Tickets: 2s. to 3d., obtainable from Miss Hawley, 51, Grosvenor Road, Ilford.

The VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship will hold a public meeting at the Kingsway Hall on Thursday, October 16. (For particulars see page 734.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Although only two months old, the Oxford University Men's Political Union has justified its existence by many activities, not the least being a successful debate at the Oxford Union, which resulted in a motion being carried for the first time in favour of woman suffrage. It has also debated with the Oxford University Anti-Suffrage Society to good purpose and has invited well-known speakers including Mr. Israel Zangwill and Mr. H. W. Nevinson, to address meetings in the University. Its rapid growth—the membership consists of undergraduates and graduates of Oxford—testifies to the interest felt there in the new movement among women, and will help to correct the impression that in England, unlike Russia and other countries where a struggle for freedom is proceeding, the students at the Universities are the last to take part in reform movements.

The newest enterprise of the Oxford University M.P.U. is a London meeting at the Kensington Town Hall on October 3, at which the speakers, with one exception, will be Oxford men. (See "Coming Events" above.)

WOMEN AND WAR

A VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellow writes from Roumania:—

"It may interest you to know that a big landowner here said the other day that owing to the war he had had to depend almost entirely on women for the harvest, and that he has never had a more satisfactory ingathering nor a bigger harvest."

MADAME NORDICA'S VIEWS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

"I am for Women"

Madame Nordica, the great singer, who is also a Suffragist, has sent the following message to *The Woman Voter* (Melbourne):—

"The ballot is only a symbol. What we want is a law to protect the little girls on your streets from the men of thirty, who hide behind that barbarism—the age of consent. We want to stop this flood of little girls who go to the hospitals each year. What we want is a law that will protect our working-girls. That is what women's suffrage means to us, and that is what we wish it to mean to the world. We are not working against men. We want to work with them.

"A woman's nature cannot be changed, and the ballot will not change it. It is as fair to say that because a woman's place is in the home she cannot vote, control her property, and make the laws, as it is to say that because her place is in the home she cannot go to the ball game.

"And don't forget the golden rule. That is the thing that will make everything different. I said I was for woman's suffrage. I am for more—*I am for women.*"

WHAT DOES THE PUBLIC WANT?

This is the question that *Public Opinion*, the well-known weekly paper which has now enlarged its size, sets itself to answer. Mr. John Buchan, in the current issue, splits a lance on behalf of so-called "popular" literature, and points out very truly that at different times Homer and Shakespeare and Bunyan and Dickens have been the authors that the public wanted, and that there is no reason to-day why the popular author should not also be the great author. In the same issue Professor Kettle writes of an amusing "Encounter with a man who had lost his Table of Values"; while there are interesting summaries of such widely different matters as Sir Oliver Lodge's Presidential address to the British Association, Lord Loreburn's suggested compromise and the controversy it has provoked, and Mr. H. G. Wells' latest book. To those who have no time, or perhaps no desire, to read many newspapers, *Public Opinion* should make a ready appeal.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word
(Four insertions for the price of three.)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE holds Public Meetings at CAXTON HALL every Wednesday afternoon. Speakers on OCTOBER 1: Mrs. Despard (on The Policy and Work of the W.F.L.) and J. Cameron Grant, Esq. (on The Economic Wrongs of the Employer and the Employed). The Chair will be taken by Miss Nina Boyle at 3.30. Admission Free.

INTERNATIONAL DIVORCE, MEETING FOR REFORM.—Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James', Oct. 3, 3.15 (Friday). Speaker, Mrs. Hugo Ames. Chair, Mrs. Despard.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, warmest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights from 5s. 6d.; en pension 9s.; special terms for long stay; finest English provisions.—Manageress, 4788 Gerard.

BRIGHTON. — TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 25s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

CHATEAU D'OEX.—Lady, with nice Châlet, would be glad to receive and chaperone girls for winter; no consumptives.—Reply, Box 448, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

FOLKESTONE. — Bella-Christa, 14, Castle Hill Avenue. Boarding Establishment; separate table; near Leas, sea, and pleasure gardens.

FOLKESTONE.—"Trevarra," Bouverie Road West. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required. — Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

LONDON, W.C.—113, Gower Street. Refined home; breakfast, dinner, and full board Sunday; cubicle, 15s. 8d.; rooms, 19s. 6d. to 25s.; gentlemen, 19s. 6d.; bed and breakfast, 3s.

PRIVATE HOTEL, for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss Davies.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

FURNISHED FLAT in Good Private House; Sitting-room 17 x 16, fitted Kitchen, two Bedrooms; use of bathroom and large garden.—PARLEY, 12, Dalmeny Avenue, Camden Road, N.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 60, Prince's Square, W.—Furnished rooms from 12s. 6d.; dining-room tariff very moderate.—Apply, Secretary.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street.

SMALL HOUSE, with good Studio, to Let furnished, near Great Marlow; high ground, good country; hour from Paddington; terms moderate; three or six months, or by the year.—Apply Miss Hayes, 41, Elm Grove, Southsea.

3½ GUINEAS WEEKLY. — To Let, artistically Furnished Flat, every modern convenience; first floor in Rossetti House, Flood Street, S.W.; 2 reception, 1 double, 1 single, 1 maid's bedroom, bathroom (h. and c.), kitchen, scullery, electric light.—Apply to view, Caretaker, 6, Rosetti Gardens, Flood Street, S.W.

TO LET, at Broadstone, Dorset, for winter months, small Furnished House in charming garden with large secluded grounds. Glorious view over Poole Harbour. Near station and golf links. Ideal for health. Three reception, five bedrooms facing south. Beautifully appointed antique furniture. Garage. (Use of Ford Motor by arrangement.) Five guineas weekly, or would exchange for seven-roomed flat in London.—Photos and particulars, K. M. P., Dunyeats, Broadstone.

TO LET, for October, Furnished House, in Kentish Village, near Sevenoaks; terms moderate. Also 3 Unfurnished Rooms attached, self-contained, to Let; permanent.—Usherwood, Ightham, Kent.

WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, two Sitting, four bedrooms, bath; good maid; near golf links; moderate winter terms.—Mount Lodge, Kingsdown, Deal.

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ACCOUNTS kept and books audited by qualified Woman Accountant; member W.S.P.U.—Box 432, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

ADA MOORE gives Lessons in Singing and Voice Production; diction a speciality.—106, Beaufort Mansions, London, S.W. West End Studio. Visits Brighton weekly.

A LIFE OF HEALTH.—Gardening, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry. Charming country residence, elevated position; efficient instruction, month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

FOR every rightly-trained girl there is a good appointment waiting. Write or call, "The Temple Academy" for Business Training, 27, Chancery Lane.

MISS A. PRESTON teaches motor-driving, running repairs; country pupils.—4, St. Mary Abbott's Place, Kensington.

MISS HUGOLIN HAWEIS resumes lessons in Elocution, Speaking, and Acting on Monday, September 29. Brighton visited weekly.—13, West Cromwell Road, S.W.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Letchworth.—Principal, Miss Cartwright, M.A.; staff includes specialists and University graduates; pupils prepared for professional entrance examinations; bracing moorland air; home comforts.

MRS. ELSPETH SPENCER, Architect. Unconventional Houses and Cottages. Furniture and decorations in Suffrage Colours, designed and executed; interviews by appointment.—Studio A., 22, Bloomfield Road, W.

MRS. MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.). Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing. Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir. Please note change of address to "The Châlet," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE, Ashleigh Road, Barnstaple, and CONVALESCENT HOME, Ilfracombe (Matron, Miss Ball).—Patients received for operations, &c. Surgical, medical, maternity, and fever nurses sent out; resident masseuse.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private class or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness. . . . while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

VOICE PRODUCTION and Public Speaking.—Miss Maud Amory, A.G.S.M. gives lessons in Voice Production and Elocution. — Broadwoods, Conduit Street, Bond Street.

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DRESSMAKING. — "Patricia," 79, Church Street, Kensington. Highest recommendation; short hours, no sweating, no overtime. Gowns from 4 guineas upwards. Ladies' materials made up, 2½ guineas.

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MILLINERY.—Hats and Toques renovated, from 5s.; Fur Toques remodelled a speciality.—Miss Angus, Robarts and Geen, 4, Conduit Street, W.

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A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt deliveries.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LINEN carefully washed and daintily finished by Beaven's Lavender Laundry. A trial solicited. A postcard receives prompt attention.—90, Lavender Road, Clapham Junction.

THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, Strafford Road, South Acton, W., undertake Family Work only; flannels washed in distilled water; open air drying ground; highest class hand work at moderate prices. Telephone, 10 Chiswick.

BUSINESS, Etc.

BOARDING-HOUSE for Sale, Bayswater (close Whiteley's).—Newly decorated; 12 letting bedrooms; beautiful garden; reasonable price; season just commencing.—Box 450, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

IF You wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 9188 for The London Storage Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectually performed. It is the only *permanent* cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 3307 Paddington.

ELECTROLYSIS, FACE MASSAGE, and ELECTRICAL HAIR TREATMENT. Special terms to trained Nurses. Skilful instruction given and certificates granted. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.—Address, Miss Theakston, 54, Devonshire Street, Great Portland Street, W.

HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATHEENIC UNDERWEAR is All Wool, guaranteed unshrinkable, and gives lasting wear. Write for patterns, and buy direct from the actual makers at first cost.—Dept. S., Atheenic Mills, Hawick, Scotland.

BECHSTEIN Upright Piano, fine tone, 25 guineas; Erard, 10 guineas.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

BONELESS CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free. — Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

CHILDREN'S, Ladies', Gentlemen's smart costumes, blouses, underlinen, frocks, boots, suits, trousers, and house-linen bought; utmost value remitted.—Suffragette Dress Agency, 163, Battersea Rise, S.W.

DRINK DELICIOUS SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe; made from distilled water. Ask your grocer or write, Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

GENTLEMAN desires Lady or Gentleman to join him in opening West End branch of Old Established Removal and Storage business. £500 to £1,000 capital required (with or without services) under investor's own control.—Address, Box No. 442, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

GIVE THE FISHERMEN A CHANCE: FRESH FISH, 4lb, 1s. 8d.; 6lb, 2s.; 9lb, 2s. 6d.; cleansed; carriage paid; lists free.—The Fisherman's Syndicate, No. 5, Pontoon, Grimsby.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

IRISH LINEN REMNANTS for Drawn-thread work; 27in to 54in; suitable for Tea and Tray Cloths; 5s. per bundle; postage 4d. Irish Linen Catalogue free.—HUTTON'S, 167, Larne, Ireland.

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Ladies' Tailor Costume to order, Serge, Tweed, &c., from 3 guineas.

Costume of Velour de Laine or Velvet, from 4½ guineas.

Special attention given to Country and Colonial Orders. Perfect fit from Self-Measurement form. Patterns, Designs, and Measurement form post free. Please state kind patterns to be sent. Inspection invited.

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The Sale offers Bargains in Rich Table Damask, Sheets, Towels, Blankets, Handsome Down Quilts, Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets, Cretonnes, Casement Cloths and Tapestries.

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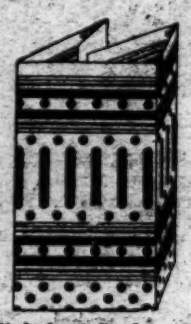
100 pairs only. Our **Famous Argyle** Witney Made **Blanket.** Downy softness.

Single Bed.	Double Bed.
Usually 21/9.	Usually 32/6.
Sale 15/- pair.	Sale 25/- pair.

Table Linen Bargains.



Ballybofey. Good quality Heavy All Linen Spot Damask **Breakfast Cloths.**

Size	Usually	Sale
1¾ x 1¾yds.	4/11½	3/11½ ea.
2 x 2yds.	8/11	6/11½ „
2 x 2½yds.	11/9	8/11½ „
2 x 3yds.	13/9	10/6 „
Serviettes.		
24in.	14/9	10/11 doz.

Athens. Quaint Old Greek Design with rich Ribbon Satin stripe on fine double damask, pure linen, hand-made.

Size	2 x 2	2 x 2½	2 x 3	2½ x 2½	2½ x 3	2½ x 3½	2½ x 4
Usually	18/11	21/9	27/6	32/6	35/6	39/11	45/6
Sale	12/11	15/11	18/11	22/6	23/9	29/11	35/6

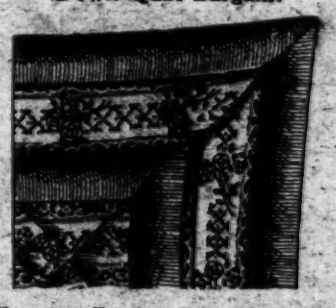
Serviettes. Usually 29/11. Sale 21/9 doz.

Cheap Serviettes, being odd dozen, 3 and 4 left over of a design. Mostly 16/11 and 18/11 doz., all at 1/0½ each. Extremely good Linen.

Ballycar. Very Good Quality Inexpensive All Linen **Breakfast Cloths,** pretty Rose borders, Shamrock, filled centre.

Size	Usually	Sale
2 x 2½yds.	7/11	6/3 ea.
2 x 2½yds.	9/11	7/3 „
2 x 3yds.	10/11	8/3 „
Serviettes.		
24in. sq.	12/11	9/11 doz.

Down Quilt Bargain.



Moscow. To those who like a good well-filled Down Quilt we offer 66 of our famous 29/11 best Quality extra well-filled Sateen Down Quilts. Size, 6 x 5 for 29/- each. Single Bed, 6 x 4, 17/6 each. Reseda, Red, Blue, Green. Send Deposit and have one on appro.

Sheet Bargain

800 pairs of Horrockses World **Famous Sheets,** at Sale Prices. Soft Velvet Finished. Plain or Twill Cotton Hemmed.

	2x3	2x3½	2½x3	2½x3½
Us'ly	10/11	13/9	15/11	19/11 pr.
Sale	9/11½	10/11	12/11	15/11 „

Cutting of Quality, Plain or Twill, willingly sent.

27 pairs of Fine **Linen Sheets,** made fancy hemstitched ends.

Size	70x3½	90x3½	100x3½	108x3½
Us'ly	63/-	82/-	92/-	105/-
Sale	42/-	55/9	65/9	75/9

Casement Cloth Bargain.

Suntax Fadeless Casement Cloth

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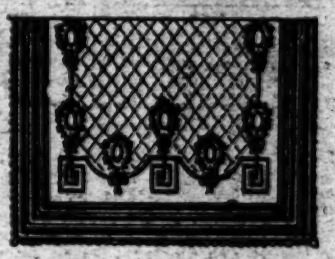
All good Architects specify that Fadeless Casement Cloths must be used at all **casement windows.** D. & T.'s Famous **Suntax** Casement Cloths fill that requirement at no great cost.

31in. 10½d. Sale 8½d. yard.
50in. 1/6½. Sale 1/3½ yard.

Write for Booklet of 30 colours. Post Free (returnable).

Randalstown. Best Quality **Old Bleach Linen** hemstitched Damask Face Towels (very fine). 24x42in. Usually 3/11 and 4/11 Sale 2/11½, 6 for 16/6

Curtain Bargain.



No. 726.—Pretty Medallion Border. Lattice Centre, Strong **Scotch Net Curtain.** 52in x 3yds. Usually 6/11½. Sale 4/11½ per pair.

30in. **Casement Net to match.** Usually 8½d. Sale 6½d. yd. Ivory only.

Handkerchief Bargain.

Y81076. 300 Dozen Pure Irish Linen Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs. Usually 8½d. Sale 4½d. each, 6 for 2/-, or 3/11½ doz.

1,000 Plain Hemstitched Ladies' Linen Cuffs. 1/0½. Sale 6½d. each, 6/3 doz. Limited Quantity.

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